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Country programme document for São Tomé and Príncipe (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The Transformation Agenda 2030 for São Tomé and Príncipe is based on the country's 'Vision São Tomé and Príncipe 2030: The country we need to build'. It aims to boost good governance and public sector reform; promote sustainable and inclusive growth; strengthen human capital and social services delivery; and bolster social cohesion and social protection. To promote rapid economic growth and equitable development, the Government has prioritized (a) consolidating the rule of law and deepening democracy; (b) achieving sustainable growth; (c) promoting human development; and (d) fostering positive values and behaviours nationwide to promote successful development. The country, classified as lower middle income, achieved an estimated 5 per cent growth in gross domestic product (GDP) in 2016. This was due to increased public investments (financed through official development assistance), recovery of cocoa production and the projected increase in foreign direct investment in the tourism sector.

2. Yet São Tomé and Príncipe faces a number of related challenges. Despite average GDP growth of over 4 per cent since 2012, poverty has not declined significantly. Around two thirds of the adult population lives below the national poverty line – 71.3 per cent of women and 63.4 per cent of men. Access to economic opportunities is skewed, as shown by the unemployment rates of 19.7 per cent for women and 9.3 per cent for men,[1] and the economic activity rate of 51 per cent for women and 75 per cent for men.[2] The unemployment rate among young people aged 15-24 is 23 per cent, compared to the global average of 13 per cent in 2015.

3. Employment figures are low due to poor economic diversification – for instance, cocoa exports contribute 95 per cent of a trade balance always in deficit.[3] Many citizens have benefited minimally or not at all from the country's development, and environmental vulnerability has exacerbated poverty in certain regions. These issues are compounded by inadequate social protection. The deficient rule of law impedes economic growth, resource mobilization and development management. The justice system is weak and largely inaccessible for vulnerable groups, particularly women and poor people. The uneven income distribution leads to variable economic growth.

4. As a small island developing state, São Tomé and Príncipe (population 193,712) is particularly vulnerable to climate change. The country's economy revolves around agriculture and fishing, which employ 19 per cent of the population (25 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women), and both are highly vulnerable to climate change.[4] Small-scale farmers, traders of agricultural products (women and young girls) and fisherfolk are the most vulnerable. The Transformation Agenda calls for optimizing the potential of these two sectors to tackle poverty, increase economic growth and green employment opportunities, and reduce the negative impact of climate change. The country's partners are helping to develop interventions to manage disasters; for example, the World Bank is supporting coastal zone management.[5] São Tomé and Príncipe has important hydropower potential, providing an opportunity to increase renewable energy production and reduce government expenditure on imported fuel for electricity.[6]

5. The Transformation Agenda highlights how inadequate rule of law discourages resource mobilization, foreign investment and economic development. Although the 2015 Mo Ibrahim Governance Index ranked the country 13 out of 54 African countries, public finance

[1] Population census National Statistics Institute (INE) 2015.
[2] Institut National de la Statistique Profil de la Pauvreté 2012.
[3] National INE Accounts, 2015.
[4] According to the 2007 STP National Adaptation Programme of Action, the country's water resources and dense tropical forest are very badly managed, thus placing at risk the poorest and most vulnerable communities.
[5] UNDP Assessment of Development Results, 2015.
[6] The Government spends US$16 million annually on imported fuel for electricity. Over 90% of electricity is produced by diesel generators, and 57% of the population has access to electricity.

management is not fully transparent, and the lack of citizen involvement impedes improvements to information and service access. These issues are directly related to the inequitable distribution of the country's economic infrastructure. Principal obstacles to establishing the rule of law are impunity for crimes and a weak justice system.

6. The 2014 midterm evaluation of the current programme highlighted the inefficient delivery of public services. Poor operational capacity by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector are due to weak national institutions and low public administration productivity at all levels. This severely hampers the smooth functioning of critical government and public administration functions. The report also highlighted the lack of relevant data due to inadequate capacity of the National Statistics Institute to carry out some surveys. The Government has a social protection strategy in place (Law 07/2004) but its implementation is lagging due to lack of financial resources.

7. Interventions against endemic diseases have been very effective. For three consecutive years, São Tomé and Príncipe received the African Leaders Malaria Alliance Award for excellence in achieving Millennium Development Goal 6 on malaria.[7] UNDP's support through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) has helped reduce malaria cases, and no malaria deaths have been reported since 2014. Malaria is in a control phase, with moderate transmission and a rate of 9.3 cases per 1,000 inhabitants.[8] Príncipe is in the pre-elimination stage and São Tomé in the consolidation phase.

8. There has been progress in reducing HIV/AIDS infection rates, and HIV prevalence is low at 0.5 per cent.[9] It is slightly higher among female sex workers at 1.1 per cent.[10] Although São Tomé and Príncipe has the second highest incidence of tuberculosis among similar islands in Africa (93 cases per 100,000 residents),[11] morbidity and mortality have declined and screening has improved due to laboratory upgrading. UNDP has an opportunity to build on these results and enhance national ownership.

9. The 2015 Assessment of Development Results (ADR) revealed that UNDP made significant contributions in the three principal intervention areas: (a) democratic governance; (b) reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals; and (c) environment and sustainable development. In democratic governance, UNDP's support helped improve electoral transparency and credibility, resulting in 75 per cent participation in the October 2014 election. The quality of services by the Criminal Investigation Police has improved, with around 30 per cent of its personnel having received human rights training.[12] Government resource mobilization, aid management and coordination have all been enhanced. Challenges remain to make justice more accessible, particularly for women and marginalized populations; to strengthen resource management ownership and transparency; and to improve implementation of the decentralization process.

10. With UNDP support, São Tomé and Príncipe prepared its second national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It analysed vulnerability to climate change and identified mitigation measures and support needed to establish a National Council for Disaster Reduction and Prevention. Two projects funded by the Least Developed Countries Fund are under implementation, one on early warning systems and one on climate-resilient livelihood options. A project on climate-resilient hydro mini electric grids funded by the Global Environment Facility was launched in March 2016. UNDP supported São Tomé and Príncipe in integrating sustainable natural resources management, climate change and disaster

[7] ADR 2015 and Malaria Annual Report 2015, Ministry of Health.
[8] World Malaria Report 2015.
[9] Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014.
[10] Sentinel Study, 2013.
[11] National Programme for Combatting Tuberculosis.
[12] ADR 2015.

risk management into national development strategies and plans. National partners now need to develop an approach to establishing linkages between macro, meso and micro levels, for which UNDP will provide support.

11. According to the 2015 ADR, UNDP has demonstrated comparative advantages in: (a) strengthening institutional capacity; (b) mainstreaming sustainability as a guiding principle in project/programme definition and implementation; (c) building partnerships; and (d) facilitating South-South cooperation.[13] Lessons learned include the importance of balance between strategic and field-level interventions to respond to communities and local authorities, particularly in terms of democratic governance, sustainable development, employment, the environment and poverty. Also cited were the importance of high-quality monitoring and evaluation to improve programme quality and a clear gender equality strategy. These lessons all inform this country programme.

12. Also according to the 2015 ADR, UNDP is viewed as a respected development partner. It is well regarded for leveraging its significant expertise in the country's social, economic and political development, advocacy for the Millennium Development Goals and strategic planning contributions. This enabled São Tomé and Príncipe to achieve three of the eight Goals. UNDP contributed to the poverty reduction strategy papers and the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction and Action Plan (2013-2016), approved by the country's international partners.

13. UNDP has developed partnerships with sister United Nations agencies, donors, government departments and civil society groups. The Government requested UNDP support to advocate with the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Union to participate in formulating the Transformation Agenda,[14] with the goal of mobilizing resources from private investors.[15] Though several external partners expressed interest in supporting the Agenda, there are currently only a few joint implementation actions involving UNDP and other United Nations agencies in implementing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). There are complementarities between UNDP interventions and those by the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Environment Programme. UNDP has collaborated with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNFPA to compile São Tomé and Príncipe's first report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

14. UNDP has a great opportunity to assist the Government in implementing the Transformation Agenda by establishing an effective aid management mechanism, building on current resource mobilization strategies and supporting justice reform. This will create a positive investment environment, increasing potential economic opportunities and helping vulnerable people.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The new country programme takes into account UNDP's comparative advantages and past achievements. UNDP will support the related areas of sustainable development; health and HIV/AIDS; democratic governance; and resilience to climate change. It is expected that UNDP's work in the area of governance will improve the investment environment, thereby increasing and diversifying economic opportunities and helping vulnerable people, who are disproportionately affected by climate change. At the same time, a focus on participation by

[13] For instance, mobilizing regional expertise, such as South African experts for installation of biometric equipment, or facilitating exchanges to learn from experiences of other countries, e.g. Timor-Leste on justice reform.
[14] The Transformation Agenda was presented to development partners at the STEP London Conference on 14-15 October 2015.
[15] The aim is to attract increased foreign direct investment, which was estimated at $23 million in 2013. Potential areas for foreign investment include the planned deep sea port and aviation hub.

decentralized groups involving health institutions and services will help vulnerable people to participate more fully in development. The framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will help UNDP in addressing inequality by strengthening resilience and reducing environmental vulnerability. Moreover, given the absence of a national strategy to fight inequalities, the country programme will support the Government in achieving its objective of leaving no one behind. The country programme is in line with the Transformation Agenda, which is based on (a) strengthening social cohesion and internal and external credibility and (b) accelerating sustainable growth and job creation, poverty reduction and achievement of food security.[16]

16. The country programme will contribute to achievement of the SDGs, most specifically to Goals 1, 8, 10 and 16. The national authorities have decided to implement all the SDGs, giving priority to Goals 1, 5, 8, 10 and 16. UNDP will support the Government in establishing a road map and mobilizing resources. The modalities will include investment in sustainable infrastructure and environmental resilience projects through South-South partnerships and engagement with the private sector.

17. The approach involves integrating the five priority Goals into the results and resources framework. Goal 5 will be addressed in a cross-cutting manner. Competitiveness and employment will be aided through economic diversification and resilience. This will improve the quality of life for poor and vulnerable groups while also supporting access to financial aid and markets by youth and women. Support will be provided to improve the rule of law in São Tomé and Príncipe, which will help in mobilizing resources and attracting foreign investment. Simultaneously, UNDP will help the Government raise awareness and engage in outreach to build public understanding of the SDGs and their significance to the country.

18. In health and HIV/AIDS, through the Global Fund, UNDP will continue to support improvements to provision of health services for sex professionals, who are especially vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. This will include a focus on reducing the prevalence of HIV and tuberculosis and eliminating malaria. UNDP's interventions will concentrate on strengthening the health system in three main areas: health information; drugs and medical products procurement; and community systems. UNDP will support the Government in coordinating partners, decentralizing response management and aiding community involvement by vulnerable men and women. This support will be the key element of UNDP's strategy to transition the Global Fund programme to national management. Disparities and inequalities at all levels will be tackled through participation by vulnerable groups, and by increasing their access to social protection and basic social services.

19. In democratic governance the emphasis will be on ensuring equitable access to justice and increasing citizen participation in decision-making bodies. The objective will be to achieve sustainable development outcomes, address socioeconomic vulnerabilities and ensure no one is left behind. This will increase the effectiveness of central, regional and local public administration services and management institutions, which will benefit from more citizen participation, particularly by youth and women. To further this objective, UNDP will build on capacities in the Ministry of Justice, Parliament, the electoral commission, the courts and the Police Crime Investigation unit. The aim is to increase equitable access to justice, facilitate introduction of an alternative dispute resolution mechanism under the broad justice sector reform process, and improve realization of human rights among the population.

[16] The first pillar has the following priorities: Consolidating the rule of law and further deepening democracy; and fostering and entrenching values and behaviours that promote, in all components of São Tomean society, engagement and consolidation of a virtuous process conducive to the success of development policies. The second pillar has the following priorities: Achieving sustainable growth and promoting human development.

20. UNDP will provide substantial support for capacity-building of public administration and local/regional government personnel. This will aid the decentralization process and advocacy with central and regional government to increase the participation of women in decision-making processes. UNDP will support the Government in formulating strategies, plans and development policies through participatory and consultative processes, involving the national human rights institution and national-level civil society groups, and in decentralizing their services and operations. For example, the Transformation Agenda includes an ambitious plan to improve the country's infrastructure (seaport, airport and energy) through construction of a deep-water transshipping port and high-performance international airport to serve as a logistics hub in the Gulf of Guinea subregion. UNDP will provide capacity-building support to the government sectors involved in these initiatives; promote the SDGs, human rights and effective accountability processes in the context of developing and implementing these projects. It will also provide guidance on the optimal manner to ensure their successful realization.

21. UNDP will contribute to strengthening the capacity of the National Institute of Statistics in providing reliable data, which is imperative to increase economic development, reduce poverty, improve social cohesion and attract foreign investment. These initiatives will help to improve access to economic opportunities, particularly for women. UNDP will use its global network and South-South partnerships with the ministries of justice of Cape Verde, Mozambique and Timor-Leste to strengthen the justice system; improve knowledge about and protection of human rights; and improve accountability and transparency. The ministries of planning of Equatorial Guinea and Madagascar will be called on to assist in building capacity to implement the Transformation Agenda.

22. ***Sustainable development and resilience to climate change***: Interventions will focus on developing policy instruments for natural resource management and disaster preparedness together with plans to address disaster risk and climate change impact. UNDP will support small farmers, small agricultural traders (women, young girls and boys) and fisherfolk harmed by climate change as well as victims of injustice. The innovative 'blue economy' initiative[17] will encourage public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction. It will involve structural and non-structural measures to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of people and communities. This approach will help tackle social inequalities, in particular the prevalence of poverty in areas hurt by climate change.

23. UNDP will support the Government in developing renewable energies to mitigate the energy deficit in rural areas, build resilience to climate change and apply the blue economy to reduce the poverty of fisherfolk. Support will also be provided to the private sector in promoting renewable energy to increase economic growth and provide job opportunities for vulnerable groups, particularly youth and women. UNDP will facilitate a South-South partnership with the National Statistics Institute and the Ministry of Justice of Cape Verde to formulate a vulnerability profile.

24. The proposed programme will target marginalized groups, including the 3.5 per cent of the labour force that has a disability. These vulnerable groups include those employed in agriculture, artisanal fishing and small trading, particularly women, girls and boys, and those most affected by poverty and unemployment. This component will advocate for increased human rights protection for the most vulnerable people.

25. To successfully realize programme targets, the country office will rely on support from the Regional Service Centre for Africa (Addis Ababa) and the Regional Bureau for Africa (New York), to share knowledge on similar experiences and lessons learned. This approach will form

[17] 'Blue economy' is an initiative that offers small island developing states and coastal countries specific mechanisms to sustainably manage water bodies as sustainable 'development spaces'. It promotes economic growth, environmental sustainability, social inclusion and strengthening of ocean ecosystems.

part of a triangle involving South-South cooperation with other partner countries. Through joint programming with sister United Nations agencies and in synergy with other partners and the Government in implementing the UNDAF 2017-2021, UNDP will assist with data gathering and processing. This will take place notably by developing databases and an information system in collaboration with research institutions, civil society groups and NGOs. This approach has been developed to respond to the unreliability of the data from the National Institute of Statistics, which is impeding economic and social development, foreign investment inflow and planning and implementation of decentralization processes. It will also improve accountability and transparency in government and public administration operations, thus helping increase public trust and confidence in the political system.

26. Active participation by all stakeholders will be strengthened through joint field visits; quarterly and annual programme reviews and regular outcome meetings with United Nations thematic groups; and formation of technical groups and the UNDAF Steering Committee. This will encourage joint ownership of the country programme by all partners and stakeholders.

III. Programme and risk management

27. The country programme will be nationally executed to ensure national ownership, leadership and accountability. UNDP will provide targeted support to assist the country in achieving its development objectives. One risk is the relative lack of capacity in São Tomé and Príncipe. Therefore, this programme will be implemented with capacity-building support from UNDP and partners. A variety of implementation modalities, (by the national government, NGOs and UNDP, or combinations thereof) will be used to enhance efficiency, flexibility of operations and effective UNDP contributions to development results. Implementing partners will be selected to ensure sustainability and on the basis of comparative advantage and capacity assessments. UNDP will provide the required support to national implementing partners to address capacity gaps. Fast-track procedures will provide timely response to crisis situations and efficiently manage emerging demands for UNDP support. The harmonized approach to cash transfers to implementing partners is already effective in the country. UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA will jointly undertake a micro assessment of implementing partners.

28. Lack of country office capacity could also be a risk to successful programme implementation. Therefore, UNDP will conduct an organizational review to ensure the office has the required human resources, structures and management systems to implement the new programme successfully. UNDP will implement its financial sustainability plan, which includes optimizing resource usage while maintaining the best operating cost to activity ratio. The country office will continue its efforts to align its technical and programmatic capacities. Its organizational structure will be adjusted to reflect the proposed programme and take advantage of opportunities for efficiency and effectiveness. Programmatic coherence will be strengthened by breaking down 'silos', structuring teams around result areas rather than compartmentalized units.

29. Major programme risks lie in the country's low absorption capacity and ownership by the administration. Furthermore, São Tomé and Príncipe is heavily dependent on aid, with 93 per cent of public investment financed by official development assistance.[18] Weak programme ownership by national institutions will be addressed by helping to improve information sharing between and within institutions. The risks associated with limited financial resources may be removed through a robust resource mobilization strategy. It will concentrate on identifying new partners through South-South cooperation; seeking investment for significant infrastructural projects; identifying and pursuing potential public-private partnerships; and by learning from

[18] State Budget Report 2016.

and building on past achievements. This process will play an important role in reducing the country's over-reliance on aid.

30. At the governance and administration levels, significant programme risks include delays in drafting and enacting important laws for planned reforms in the areas of governance, sustainable and inclusive growth, and resilience; improvement of the business climate; and implementation of proposed reforms. These risks and the risk associated with lack of reliable data will all be mitigated through advocacy, efficient policy dialogue and capacity strengthening. The goal is to enhance national ownership of the country programme.

31. Lack of effective accountability structures could jeopardize the delivery of the country programme. To mitigate this risk, the programme document, which outlines UNDP's contributions to national results, serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels are prescribed in UNDP's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

32. A mission to assess the country's capacity to deal with potential environmental risks was undertaken in 2015 by a group of United Nations agencies. The resulting report will be incorporated into the risk mitigation plan.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

33. Together with its partners, UNDP aims to achieve visible and tangible results that have real impact for the Government, the people and other stakeholders. UNDP will support the Government in preparing, managing, monitoring and evaluating policies and inclusive growth strategies. UNDP will technically support the Directorate of Planning[19] in monitoring the programme, based on reference indicators and targets disaggregated by gender, age and region, as defined in the results and resources framework. These data will be drawn from global and national sources, such as household surveys and thematic analyses. This information will facilitate preparation of national reports on sustainable human development, related to specific country issues and the SDGs. UNDP will help the Government set up mechanisms, structures, systems and tools to achieve more efficient allocation, use and monitoring of resources and aid coordination. Innovative tools to enable and encourage citizen participation in public debates will be promoted and implemented.

34. Country programme monitoring will be linked to government-established mechanisms established to monitor the 2030 Transformation Agenda and UNDAF outcomes. This aims at strengthening stakeholder involvement through joint field visits, quarterly and annual programme reviews, and regular meetings of United Nations thematic groups on outcomes, technical groups and the UNDAF Steering Committee. Monitoring mechanisms will be based on quarterly reports and annual reviews. It will therefore be essential to support the National Institute of Statistics in improving the quality of its data to ensure more efficient monitoring of indicators. Performance review meetings (internal and external) with key stakeholders, including the National Institute of Statistics, will be conducted annually as part of the monitoring process.

35. The primary purpose of these reviews will be to assess progress, performance and risks and identify challenges and solutions. UNDP will establish partnerships to plan, coordinate and manage monitoring and evaluation activities (see plan in Annex B). Project evaluations have been identified and will be conducted as planned. All projects funded by the Global Environment Facility will undergo at least one evaluation as per its evaluation guidelines. The country office has

[19] The Directorate of Planning is in charge of planning, monitoring and evaluating the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, National Plan and Policies, and the Transformation Agenda.

no full-time monitoring and evaluation specialist but is considering setting up a monitoring and evaluation unit to improve accountability. UNDP gender markers will be used to monitor country programme gender-related expenditures and improve planning and decision-making. The cost of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms is estimated at 5 per cent of the programme budget.

36. UNDP and other United Nations partners will support public and private institutions to ensure the SDGs are effectively mainstreamed into national plans, policies and strategies. This process will enhance resource mobilization, aid coordination, management of diverse external funding streams, and implementation of the Transformation Agenda, leading to successful attainment of the SDGs.

Annex. Results and resources framework for São Tomé and Príncipe (2017-2021)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Strengthen social cohesion and the internal and external credibility of the country.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Disparities and inequalities are reduced at all levels through the effective participation of vulnerable and key groups, and the development and use by these groups of social protection and basic social services.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS**	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)**
Indicator 1: Gini index Baseline (2015): 0.33 (33%) Target (2021): 0.25 (25%) ***Indicator 2:*** Poverty incidence Baseline (2015): 66.2% Target (2021): 30% ***Indicator 3***: Maternal mortality rate Baseline (2015): 76 per 100,000 births Target (2021): 25 per 100,000 births	Poverty profile (INE) Report of the Ministry of Economy Frequency: 5 years Poverty profile (INE) Report of the Ministry of Economy Frequency: 5 years WHO reports Frequency: Annual Reports of Ministry of Health Frequency: Annual Report of National Endemics Centre Frequency: Annual	**Output 1.1:** Key and vulnerable groups, particularly children and women, use quality health services, within a legal framework and strengthened national systems ***Indicator:*** Percentage of children under 5 who sleep under an insecticide-treated net during the night • Baseline (2014): 61.1% • Target (2018): 85% • Data source: National Programme for Fighting against Malaria • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator:*** Percentage of female sex workers infected by HIV • Baseline (2013): 1.1% • Target (2021): 0.5% • Data source: National Programme for Fighting against AIDS • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator:*** Number of tuberculosis cases notified within key and high-risk populations • Baseline (2013): 91 • Target (2017): 77 • Data source: National Programme for Fighting against Tuberculosis • Frequency: Annual	National institutions: National Programme for Fighting against Malaria National Programme for Fighting against AIDS National Centre for Epidemics National Centre for Health Education National Institute for Gender Promotion National Fund for Medicines Additional partners / partnerships: WHO UNFPA UNICEF Portugal South-South partnerships Brazil Angola	**Regular: 250,000** **Other: 3,644,000**

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Strengthen social cohesion and the internal and external credibility of the country				
UNDAF OUTCOME: The central, local and public administration and the control institutions are more effective, with a guaranteed citizen participation, in particular among youth and women				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: Citizen expectations for a voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
Indicator: Per cent of Universal Periodic Review recommendations accepted and implemented Baseline (2015): 0% Target (2021): 50% ***Indicator:*** Rate of electoral participation Baseline (2014): 70% Target (2021): 90% ***Indicator:*** General crime rate: Baseline (2014): 3.8 per 100,000 Target (2021): 1.5 per 100,000	Report of Ministry of Justice; Frequency: Annual Report on progress of implementation of the Universal Periodic Review Frequency: Annual Report of Electoral Commission Frequency: Annual Report of Institute of Gender Frequency: Annual Report of Courts Frequency: Annual	**Output 2.1:** The capacities of national institutions at central, regional and local levels are strengthened in terms of control, transparency and mutual accountability. ***Indicator:*** Number of institutions (Parliament, courts, Electoral Commission and ministries) strengthened in terms of control, transparency and accountability • Baseline (2015): 1 • Target (2021): 4 • Sources: Ministries, Parliament and court reports • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator:*** Proportion of women to men in decision-making body • Baseline (2015): 18% • Target (2021): 30% • Sources: Electoral Commission and Parliament reports • Frequency: Annual	Partners / Partnerships: Ministry of Justice, Police Crime Investigation unit, courts, National Assembly; South-South partnerships with Brazil and Timor-Leste; United Nations system	**Regular: 2,256,000** **Other: 750,000**
		Output 2.2: Capacity of justice and human rights institutions enabled and/or expanded to provide quality services and uphold the rule of law and redress ***Indicator:*** Number of alternative conflict resolution and legal information mechanisms created at local level • Baseline (2015): 0 • Target (2021): 7 • Data source: Ministry of Justice • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator:*** Number of disputes settled through alternative mechanisms • Baseline (2015): 1 • Target (2021): 10 additional disputes • Data source: Ministry of Justice • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator:*** Number of updated alternative justice mechanisms (laws and annual regulations) • Baseline (2015): 4 • Target (2021): 8 • Data source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Ministry of Justice • Frequency: Annual		

		Output 2.3: Public and private institutions are able to collect, compile and analyse relevant data for mainstreaming the SDGs into national plans, policies and strategies and for coordination of aid for better implementation of the 2030 Transformation Agenda. ***Indicator***: Number of plans, policies and strategies integrating SDGs • Baseline (2015): 1 • Target (2021): 5 • Source: INE, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance and United Nations country team reports • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator***: Number of public institutions strengthened for aid coordination • Baseline (2015): 1 • Target (2021): 5 • Data source: International cooperation reports, minutes of aid coordination meetings • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator***: Number of trainings in data gathering and analysis for National Institute of Statistics • Baseline (2015): 0 • Target (2021): 15 • Data sources: International cooperation reports, National Institute of Statistics • Frequency: Annual		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Accelerate sustainable growth and job creation, reduce poverty and promote food security.				
UNDAF OUTCOME: Employment and competiveness are assured by diversifying the economy and resilience to climate Change, improving the quality of life of poor and vulnerable populations and access to financial aid and markets by youth and women.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for poor and excluded groups.				
Indicator: Unemployment rate among those aged 15 and above (disaggregated by sex) Baseline (2015): 13.6%; male, 9.3%; female, 19.7% Target (2021): 9%; male, 9%; female, 9%	Poverty profile (INE) Frequency: 5 years Reports of Ministry of Employment Frequency: Annual Reports of the Directorate of Environment Frequency: Annual National Employment Policy Frequency: 5 years Early warning reports Frequency: Annual Report of the Directorate of Planning Frequency: Annual	**Output 3.1** National, local and regional systems and institutions (environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction) enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and support employment/livelihoods ***Indicator:*** Number of policies, systems and/or institutional measures in place at central, local and regional levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods • Baseline (2015): 1 • Target (2021): 4 • Data source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Employment, National Institute of Statistics; project reports • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator:*** Number of green jobs created • Baseline (2015): 0	National institutions: Hydrology Department, Directorate General of Natural Resources and Energy, Conseil National Prévention de Risques et Catastrophes Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development National Institute of Meteorology Technical Training Centre for Agriculture and Livestock General Directorate of Environment International Center for Tropical Agriculture	**Regular: 500,000** **Other: 6,800,000**

Indicator: Percentage of members of vulnerable communities having access to at least one form of communication to receive early warnings Baseline (2015): 0% Target (2021): 30% ***Indicator:*** Activity rate (disaggregated by sex) Baseline (2015): 62.6%; male, 74.6%; female, 50.8% Target (2021): 80%; male, 80%; female, 80%		• Target (2021): 150 • Data source: Directorate of Environment, National Institute of Statistics, Directorate of Employment • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator:*** Number of communities benefiting from livelihood initiatives • Baseline (2015): 0 • Target (2021): 150 • Data source: National Meteorology Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Environment, Directorate of Planning • Frequency: Annual	Additional partners / partnerships: NGOs Global Environment Fund European Union Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations European Union World Bank African Development Bank South-South partnerships: Central African Forest Commission Brazil Nigeria Angola Equatorial Guinea	
	Output 3.2: The private sector, especially small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), NGOs in urban and rural areas, and populations of the most vulnerable communities are able to increase their contribution to inclusive growth and employment through better access to markets, technical assistance and financial aid.	***Indicator:*** Number of persons from most vulnerable communities self-employed, disaggregated by sex and areas • Baseline (2015): 0 • Target (2021): 150 • Data source: Ministry of Economy and Central Banks, National Institute of Statistics, Directorate of Environment reports • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator:*** Number of SMEs, NGOs and cooperatives that access financial services • Baseline (2015): 0 SMEs; 0 NGOs; 0 cooperatives • Target (2021): 5 SMEs; 5 NGOs; 5 cooperatives • Data source: NGO, Ministry of Infrastructure and Natural Resources • Frequency: Annual		
	Output 3.3: Public and private institutions and rural communities are able to apply sustainability principles for better use of natural resources, biodiversity conservation and protection for inclusive growth. ***Indicator:*** Number of public and private institutions and rural communities that adopt environmental principles			

		• Baseline (2015): 1 public; 1 private; 1 rural community • Target (2021): 3 public; 3 private; 3 rural communities • Data source: Directorate of Environment • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator:*** Number of institutions and rural communities using natural resources for inclusive growth • Baseline (2015): 2 • Target (2021): 7 • Data source: Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Environment • Frequency: Annual ***Indicator:*** Percentage of renewable energy injected into national electric grid • Baseline (2015): 5% • Target (2021): 25% • Data source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Natural Resources, Directorate of Energy • Frequency: Annual		